

Janesville Daily Gazette.

VOLUME 8. JANESVILLE, WIS., THURSDAY, JULY 14, 1864. NUMBER 116.

The WEEKLY GAZETTE is now the largest paper printed in the State, and having the matter published in the Daily to select from, we challenge comparison with any newspaper in Wisconsin. In correct political action, in reliable market reports, in giving the latest news from all quarters, in literary merit and in local information relating to this city and county, it shall spare no pains to make the WEEKLY GAZETTE worthy of public patronage and support.

THE NEWS.

The great rebel raid seems to be growing small by degrees and beautifully less. By our dispatches to-day, the enemy appears to be pretty well scattered and manifest some anxiety to get back across the Potomac. When the smoke clears up we will be able to cipher out just how much of all this noise and confusion is to be attributed to the gold speculators, how much to northern copperheads, and how much to the rebels. We predict that the whole fuss ought to be divided into three equal parts between them.

There seems to have been some severe fighting at Fort Stevens, some six miles distant from Washington, at which point the rebels were driven back with loss.

General Franklin turns up again, and Blair's house was not burned as reported.

Railroad communication is opened again between Baltimore and Washington, and the telegraph is at work once more, though mostly occupied by Government business. It looks as if there might be some "bagging" done now, but our former efforts at bagging rebel armies, does not lead us to hope for much in that direction.

We have not much from Grant, but a rumor that Sherman has driven Johnston out of Atlanta.

Gold fell to \$2.65 in New York, and breadstuffs tend strongly downward.

The New York Tribune, after quoting the statement of one of officers of the Alabama, in the London News, that Capt. Semmes anxiously asked what the people of England thought of the South, said: "that slavery there existed but in name; and that the North and South would never again be united," pertinently says:

"We never heard this matched bait once, and then in Capt. Maryatt's tale, where a most inveterate and impenetrable liar was lying, and being warned that the noise he was making was the death-rattle in his throat, 'out'—'No; I have known a man live six weeks making that noise'—and there his voice failed him forever.

At interested will do well to stand advised that, in accordance with the new law, receipts for the payment of any sum of money, or for the payment of any debt due, not being for the satisfaction of any mortgage, or judgment, or decree of any court, and a receipt for the delivery of any property, require the affixature of a two cent revenue stamp.

CONTINENTAL INSURANCE COMPANY.—In another column will be found an advertisement of this sterling company, with Mr. J. S. Chapin as the local agent for this section of country. Mr. Chapin is an old resident of this city and is very favorably known, and will no doubt meet with dattering success in his new business.

THE UNION CONVENTION which met at Frankfort, Ky., Thursday, nominated Hon. M. M. Benton, of Covington, for Appellate Judge. Mr. Benton is a radical Union man, is well qualified for the position, is popular, and will be elected.

COASTWISE SLAVE TRADE.—Congress at its recent session abolished the laws protecting, authorizing and regulating the coastwise slave trade. This another of the laws recognizing slavery disappears from our statute book.

THE TORRENTIAL rains of the pirate Semmes: "His was a most inglorious task—the burning of mere trading ships! The first time he dared enter upon a fair stand up fight he was beaten, and his career for a time, at least, ended."

Rev. G. S. Bailey, Chaplain of the 22d Wisconsin, arrived in Racine on Saturday last. He left Chattanooga on Thursday last. He reports the regiment in good condition.

THE 23RD REGIMENT.—One of our correspondents in the 23rd Regiment, writes us under date of June 25th, from Pine Bluff, Arkansas. The regiment at the time was in good health and spirits.

THE PRESIDENT'S proclamation about Kentucky is generally interpreted to mean that whoever stands in the way of arming negro slaves will have a bad time of it in resisting.

H. CORNELIUS, a full blooded Onondaga Indian, a son of Jacob Cornelius, chief of that tribe—graduated at the Appleton University, recently with honors.

THE WHEAT crop of New Jersey promises to be larger this year than was ever known before.

List of killed and wounded in the 22d Wisconsin Volunteers.

May 25.—Thomas D. Cavanaugh, D. killed; Andrew Bullis, I. left arm amputated; Amos C. Fellows, C. left knee; Walter Smith, E. killed; Martin McGill, E. both arms; Martin Morson, E. legs (died); Charles F. Barber, E. cheek; Orth, Col. John C. Jackson, G. thigh; Capt. Brown, B. slight bruise on the arm from a shell; James E. Ross, B. shoulder; Albert Bone, B. hand, slight; Nap. Porie, B. shoulder.

June 10.—E. Davis, F. killed; James Read, H. killed; Silas Wright, B. arm; G. Rollay, C. thumb; Bedford, G. finger.

June 17.—Henry Decker, A. hand; E. Tolman, I. killed; G. Quinton, I. shoulder; E. Webb, I. shoulder; S. Olson, I. both legs.

June 18.—E. Cone, C. thigh; E. Galt, F. finger; J. H. Harvey, E. killed.

June 22.—S. R. Fowler, shoulder; J. E. Davidson, E. skull; Peter Oram, A. arm; C. A. Seek, E. left leg; John Pownan, F. face; John Conklin, D. killed; Nathan Gould, G. killed.

STATE NEWS.

The Waupesa Spirit records several robberies in that village, which have been traced to a number of young lads. One of the robberies included goods worth \$300. The same paper speaks hopefully of the crops in virtue of late rains, and says: "We shall not have an average yield this year, but sufficient for home consumption, and a small surplus."—The Berlin Spectator states that a movement is on foot to organize a Society of Quakers in that city. Non-combatants are as thick as wild geese as toads after a thunder shower. The merchant who orders the first cargo of "broad brims" will make a fortune.

—The Beaver Dam Argus says an arbitration held in that city last week, between the Horicon Iron and Manufacturing Company, and several individuals from Williamsstown, Le Roy, Chester, and Burnett of Dodge county, and two from the city of Beloit, Rock county. The arbitration was for damages done to lands that are flooded in consequence of the mill dam at Horicon, owned by said Company. Damages to the amount of about \$34,600 in the several cases, were awarded. Rather a wet arrangement for the Dam Company at Horicon.

—The Stoughton Reporter says the chinch bugs have begun where the drouth left off.—The Racine Advocate calls attention to the alarming inroads which Lake Michigan is making upon that city. It says a few months more, if unrestrained, it will inflict such a disfiguring wound upon the face of our fair City, as will defy all the cosmetics in Christendom to restore.

—Jacob Kiebler was drowned recently at Racine.—The flouring mill of P. M. Perkins, of Racine county, was totally destroyed by fire on Sunday morning last. Loss \$20,000. No insurance.—The Elk River Independent says large numbers of sheep are now being sold by the farmers of that county to parties from Iowa and other points, on account of the prospective scarcity of feed the coming winter. Some flocks were sold as low as two dollars per head two weeks ago, but a strong competition on the part of buyers has caused a material rise in the price and many flocks have been sold this week at an average of \$1 per head, and some even higher.

How a Union Soldier Died.

"Carleton," of the Boston Journal describes the death of Edward M. Schneider, 57th Massachusetts regiment, son of Dr. Dr. Schneider, the venerable American missionary at Aintab, Turkey. Young Schneider left Phillips' Academy, Andover, to enlist. He was only 17 years old. On the march from Annapolis, he, though but 17 years old, and unaccustomed to hardships, kept his place in the ranks, not once falling out, from the encampment by the waters of the Chesapeake to the Rapidan. He was slightly wounded on the North Anna, and was sent to Port Royal for transportation to Washington, but, of his own accord, returned to his regiment, joining at Cold Harbor. While preparing for the charge on the enemy's works on the 17th, beyond the Dunn house, he said to the chaplain, "I intend to be the first one to enter their works."

The charge was made. How grandly they moved through the woods! How quickly they swept up to the rebel line of defensive works, like an ocean billow upon a breaker, rolling over it, engulfing all beyond! The brave young soldier tried to make good his words. With eager feet he led the advance, breaking out from the line and keeping a rod or two in advance.

He was almost there—not quite—almost enough to feel the flash of the rebel musketry. In his face—near enough to be covered with the sulphurous cloud from the cannon—when he fell shot through the brain.

He was carried to the hospital, with six hundred and fifty of his division comrades. He lay all night with his wound undressed, waiting his turn. There was not a murmur from his lips. The chaplain looked at his wound. "What do you think of it?" Seeing that it was mortal, he could not articulate a reply; neither could he restrain his tears. He remembered the last injunction of the young soldier's older sister, "I commit him to your care." The young hero interpreted the meaning of the tears, that his wound was mortal. "Do not weep," he said; "It is God's will. I wish you would write to my father and tell him that I have tried to do my duty to my country and to God." He disposed of his effects, giving ten dollars to the Christian Commission, twenty dollars to the American Board, and trifles to his friends. Then, in the simplicity of his heart, he said: "I have a good many friends, schoolmates, and companions. They will want to know where I am, and how I am getting on. You can let them know I am gone, and that I die content. And, Chaplain, the boys in the regiment, I want you to tell them to stand by the dear old flag! And there is my brother in the navy, write to him and tell him to stand by the flag and cling to the cross of Christ!"

The Surgeon came and examined the wound—"It is my duty to tell you that you will soon go home," he said. Yes, doctor, I am soon going home. I am not afraid to die. I don't know how the valley will be when I get to it, but it is all bright now." Then gathering up his waning strength, he repeated the verses often sung by the soldiers, who, amid all the whirl and excitement of the camp and the battlefield, never forget those whom they have left behind—the mother, sister, father, brother. Calmly, clearly, distinctly, he repeated these lines, the chorus of the song:

"Soon with Angels I'll be marching, With their banners in my breast; I have for my country fought, And will care for neither rest nor fear."

The night wore away. Death came on apace. No suffering intense pain, but a murmur escaped his lips. Sabbath morning came, and with the coming of light he passed away.

Col. Utley reached home on Saturday evening last, having resigned the command of the 23d regiment in consequence of his physical inability to lead them longer on the hard road they are now traveling.

Why did Captain Semmes Fight.

It is not in our power to say why Captain Semmes, who had gathered so much glory and so unquestionable a reputation for courage that he could afford to be prudent, came out with a ship just returned from a long voyage and much in want of repair, to encourage a foebarger, better maintained, better armed, provided, as it turned out, with some special contrivances for protection, and quite as likely to be as well handled as his own ship. For many months we have heard of the Kearsage as a foe worthy of the Alabama should she have the good luck to catch her. Indeed, the Captain of the Kearsage had assumed that if they met there could be only one possible result. Why, then, did not Captain Semmes see that this was an occasion for the exercise of that discretion or that ingenuity which the greatest Generals have thought rather an addition to their fame? Did his pride give way, as they say a brave man's courage will sometimes? Was he wearied with a warfare upon the defenseless? Did conscience or self-respect suggest that the destroyer of a hundred unarmed merchantmen had need to prove his courage and to redeem his name from piracy? It is simply said that he had been challenged, and that he accepted the challenge, not without some forecast of the result. As any ordinary dealer hands his watch and pocketbook to a friend, Captain Semmes sent on shore his sixty chronometers—the mementoes of so many easier conflicts—his money, and the bills of ransomable vessels. He then steamed nine miles out to sea, and entered into mortal combat with the enemy, first exchanging shots at the distance of little more than a mile—out of all distance, our fathers would have called it; not so now.

As it happened, and as it frequently happens on such occasions, an English yacht was in the harbor, and its owner, Mr. Lancaster, thought the view of one of the most important naval engagements like to occur in his time was worth the risk of a stray shot. His wife, niece and family were on board; but no doubt, they shared his interest in the spectacle. The firing began just as we Londoners had got to the first lesson in the Morning Service. As the guns of the Alabama had been pointed for 2,000 yards and the second shot went right through the Kearsage, that was probably the distance at first, and we are told the ships were never nearer than a quarter of a mile. The Alabama fired quicker, in all about 150 rounds; the Kearsage fired about 100, chiefly eleven-inch shells. One of these shells broke the Alabama's rudder, and compelled her to hoist sail. By this time, however, after about an hour's work, the Alabama was sinking, and could only make the best of her way in the direction of Cherbourg. Pursuing our comparative chronology, this brings us to the beginning of the sermon; and it was at the very time that our congregations were listening, as well as they could, to the arguments or the eloquence of our preachers that the very moving incident of death and of rescue took place off Cherbourg—the gradual sinking of the Alabama, the picking up of the drowning seamen, and the final departure of the Deerhound, with Captain Semmes, his surviving officers and some of the crew. The men were all true to the last; they only ceased firing when the water came into the muzzles of their guns; and as they swam or life, all they cared for was that their commander should not fall into Federal hands. He reports that he over his best men to the training they received on board the Kearsage. To all appearance the superiority of the Kearsage lay partly in her guns, and, of course, somewhat in her more numerous crew, but not less in her more powerful machinery, which enabled her to move quicker and maneuver more easily.

We are becoming accustomed to scenes that only four years ago would have been thought appalling, horrible and portentous. Think of a quiet gentleman, with wife, niece and family, perhaps governess and maid-servants, having witnessed at their ease, on Sunday morning, a light, not between two dogs or two cocks, but two men-at-arms, a few hours sail from Southampton. In fact, they and the survivors of the ship destroyed, were walking about Southampton, and shopping on Monday morning. There appears to have been a very respectable allowance of killed, wounded, and missing, and among the latter an English surgeon, who is supposed to have given to the British the idea of his bleeding patients. We shall know very shortly whether the claims hang about the Kearsage saved her men. To all appearance they did not, and but for the melancholy fact that some of the Alabama's wounded must have gone down with her, the loss would probably have been nearly the same on both sides. Is there not something ominous in such an encounter within our own seas? Such a contest, so brief, so hard fought, and so decisive, is even more terrible than the hand-to-hand tussle and the mere game of fistfights that our old fleets used to indulge in with a thousand popguns on either side. True, there was damage done at last, but sometimes very little damage to speak of, and a big ship might receive many hundred shots only to have the shot-holes shown to the populace of Portsmouth. It is not so now. At the distance of a mile, never less than a quarter of a mile, a formidable ship, the terror of American commerce, well armed, well manned, well handled, is sent to the bottom in an hour. Exactly one hour elapsed from the first shot to the moment when it became obvious that the vessel was sinking, when, indeed, the rudder was broken, and the fires were put out. This is the pace at which our naval engagements will be fought for the future. In this instance the race was all the quicker because the guns had started of the ships, the guns being the new artillery, the ships' wooden excepting the chains of the Kearsage, if they constitute an exception. The next duel in the British Channel will probably be between two vessels of the Warrior class; and he must be a bold man who can be sure that it will last as long as a Sunday morning's service, or be less decisive than the one last Sunday's.

Such were our reflections as we looked through the wooden factory of Messrs. F. A. Wheeler & Sons, a day or two since, and saw the busy hands and heard the hum of the restless machinery. In this establishment are at present employed some fifteen or twenty hands, and the work goes on night and day, with no respite save on Sunday. It is the purpose of these gentlemen, we understand, to enlarge their mill the coming fall, to double its present size and capacity, making it one of the most extensive in the State. Every enterprise of this kind is a source of social wealth in a community and cannot be too strongly encouraged.

Cons.—Accounts from as far south as Vandalia shows that corn is looking remarkably well along the line of the Illinois Central Railroad. On the line of the Chicago and Alton Railroad there are places where the crops are rather short, but on the whole it looks well. We may conclude that the great corn region of Central Illinois promises a large yield of the staple production.—Bloomington (Ill.) Tanager.

Corn and Sloan voted in favor of repealing the \$300 commutation clause in the conscription act, and Eldridge and Wheeler against it. McIndoe and Brown absent or not voting.

LOCAL MATTERS.

RAILROAD DIRECTORY.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

Chicago & Northwestern.

From Chicago	Arrive	Going South	Depart
Chicago	6:00 P.M.	Chicago	1:00 A.M.
Chicago	7:00 P.M.	Chicago	2:00 A.M.
Chicago	8:00 P.M.	Chicago	3:00 A.M.
Chicago	9:00 P.M.	Chicago	4:00 A.M.
Chicago	10:00 P.M.	Chicago	5:00 A.M.
Chicago	11:00 P.M.	Chicago	6:00 A.M.
Chicago	12:00 P.M.	Chicago	7:00 A.M.
Chicago	1:00 P.M.	Chicago	8:00 A.M.
Chicago	2:00 P.M.	Chicago	9:00 A.M.
Chicago	3:00 P.M.	Chicago	10:00 A.M.
Chicago	4:00 P.M.	Chicago	11:00 A.M.
Chicago	5:00 P.M.	Chicago	12:00 P.M.

Mil. & Prairie du Chien.

From Milwaukee	Arrive	For P. du C.	Depart
Milwaukee	6:00 P.M.	P. du C.	1:00 A.M.
Milwaukee	7:00 P.M.	P. du C.	2:00 A.M.
Milwaukee	8:00 P.M.	P. du C.	3:00 A.M.
Milwaukee	9:00 P.M.	P. du C.	4:00 A.M.
Milwaukee	10:00 P.M.	P. du C.	5:00 A.M.
Milwaukee	11:00 P.M.	P. du C.	6:00 A.M.
Milwaukee	12:00 P.M.	P. du C.	7:00 A.M.
Milwaukee	1:00 P.M.	P. du C.	8:00 A.M.
Milwaukee	2:00 P.M.	P. du C.	9:00 A.M.
Milwaukee	3:00 P.M.	P. du C.	10:00 A.M.
Milwaukee	4:00 P.M.	P. du C.	11:00 A.M.
Milwaukee	5:00 P.M.	P. du C.	12:00 P.M.

Arrival and Departure of the Mails at the Janesville Post Office, on and after May 16th, 1864.

ADVERTISE.	CLOSE.	DEPART.
Chicago, through	2:10 A.M.	9:00 P.M.
Chicago and way	2:20 P.M.	3:35 P.M.
Chicago & N. W. point	3:10 P.M.	4:20 P.M.
Milwaukee, through	2:55 A.M.	9:00 P.M.
Milwaukee and way	3:10 P.M.	4:20 P.M.
Mil & P. du C. week	4:10 P.M.	5:00 P.M.
Southern Wisconsin	11:20 A.M.	7:25 P.M.
Rock, Beloit, and	6:00 P.M.	8:20 P.M.
First Mail via Detroit	2:05 P.M.	3:35 P.M.

Overland mail from Milwaukee arrives Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays by P. M. Departures Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 4 A. M. Overland mail to Milwaukee arrives Tuesdays and Fridays at 11:00 A. M. Departures Tuesdays and Fridays at 1:00 P. M. Railroad mail to Emerald Grove arrives Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. Departures Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. 7:50 A. M. to S. M. Sunday from 9:00 A. M. to 10:00 A. M. J. M. BURGESS, P. M. mylord.

THANKS.—We are indebted to Mr. Ira Dexter, of Johnston, for some very nice specimens of pie plant.

OF COURSE HE HAS.—The gentleman who furnished our office with a pitcher of iced lemonade, this morning, has the thanks of all who were refreshed thereby. Who sends the next one?

BRUTAL ASSAULT.—A member of the 2d regiment who was partially intoxicated, was maltreated in a saloon on Milwaukee street, yesterday, most disgracefully. As near as we can learn the facts, the bartender had a difficulty with the man, in the course of which he struck him in the forehead with a bottle, cutting the skin so badly that it peeled down over his eyes. A nice recreation, truly, getting men drunk and then scalping them with a junk bottle.

EVERY MAN TAKING A HORN.—Let no one with temperance proclivities jump to conclusions on reading the above heading, and assumes that every man in this fair city had given himself up to inordinate guzzling. Such is not the fact—as we know of. But the truth is every man of a new brass band has taken a horn, or some other instrument of the kind, and is practicing vigorously to perfect himself as a member of this organization. We shall soon have as good a band here as can be found anywhere. We are decidedly in favor of this species of dissipation.

MEETING AT LAPPIN'S HALL.—ADDRESS BY A LOYAL TENNESSEAN.—An address will be delivered at Lappin's Hall to-morrow, Friday, evening, at 7 1/2 o'clock, by Col. Haskins of Knoxville, Tennessee.

Col. Haskins is disabled for present duty by a fractured leg, and is doing what he can for the cause, by firing the northern heart by an account of the sufferings endured by loyal Tennesseans in the gulf cause. He is of the Brownlow and Johnson school of patriots, and his experience is very interesting and instructive.

Col. Haskins comes to us well recommended and we bespeak for him a crowded house. The ladies are expected to attend, as usual.

OFF FOR THE FIELD.—Dr. J. Barbark who recently removed to this city from Avon for the purpose of practicing his profession, has just been commissioned Surgeon of the 33d Regiment, and will therefore send his family back to Avon, while he joins his regiment in the field.

The 33d was at LaGrange, Louisiana, when last heard from, but is now on the hunt after the rebel Forrest.

The Doctor was a member of the last legislature from the Avon district in this county, and has seen active service in the field as 1st Assistant Surgeon of the 22d under Col. Udy. As this last appointment came to the Doctor, entirely unolicited on his part, his commission may be regarded as a high compliment to his personal and professional merit.

MANUFACTURES OF JANESVILLE.—In common with many other Western cities, Janesville is altogether too deficient in manufacturing establishments of various kinds. We have an abundant water power and ample facilities for marketing whatever goods might be produced, and there is no valid reason why our city should not be as noted for its manufactures as it now is for its beauty, activity and intelligence. It is true we have now several flouring mills, a seed drill manufactory, an excellent machine shop and foundry, two woolen factories, and quite a number of other manufactories, but not a tithe of what our magnificent water power would warrant.

Such were our reflections as we looked through the wooden factory of Messrs. F. A. Wheeler & Sons, a day or two since, and saw the busy hands and heard the hum of the restless machinery. In this establishment are at present employed some fifteen or twenty hands, and the work goes on night and day, with no respite save on Sunday. It is the purpose of these gentlemen, we understand, to enlarge their mill the coming fall, to double its present size and capacity, making it one of the most extensive in the State. Every enterprise of this kind is a source of social wealth in a community and cannot be too strongly encouraged.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Reported Expressly for the Gazette.

MIDNIGHT DESPATCHES.

More about the Rebel Raid!

Whereabouts of Crook and Averill!

A FIGHT NEAR WASHINGTON!

No Rebs. within 20 Miles of Baltimore!

Troops Going Forward Rapidly!

Great Reduction of Imports!

SEVERAL BALTIMORE STORIES!

LATER FROM EUROPE!

The Danes Lose 8000 at Alsen!

THE REBEL RAID.

PHILADELPHIA, July 13.—The evening Bulletin has the following special from Baltimore 13th. Information received this morning places Gen. Crook at Westminster moving south, and Gen. Averill at Frederick. A fight occurred on the railroad yesterday near Washington, in which the rebels were driven off with some loss. A division has moved from the Relay House to Annapolis Junction for the relief of Washington. A messenger who got through from Washington last night, says our troops with veterans from New Orleans came back to the city. He thinks the rebels will not attempt to take, but have destroyed the railroad, and will endeavor to retreat south by way of Edward's Ferry.

BALTIMORE, July 13.—There are no indications this morning of any rebel forces larger or smaller, being within 20 miles of this city. The last of Harry Gilmore's raiders crossed the Baltimore & Ohio railroad beyond Ellicottville on their way to Washington. The rebels left a note in a Washington, at a late hour last night.

NEW YORK, July 13.—A Harve Grace special to the Philadelphia Express says that the Lt. Col. Mehlis, Asst. Inspector General of the 9th corps was with Gen. Franklin when he was captured. He says Gilman was looking for Franklin, and took Mr. Frank A. Wallert for him but he was satisfied to the contrary. When Gen. Franklin who was standing by spoke saying he was Gen. Franklin, Gilman said he was happy to know it, and claimed him as his prisoner, providing a carriage for him as he was lame.

The Philadelphia Press is satisfied that the whole power of the rebel force will be thrown upon Washington, the movement north being only a feint. They are in greater force about that city than anywhere in Maryland.

NEW YORK, July 13.—A gentleman from Baltimore informs the Evening Post that the battle on the Monocacy, though a defeat was invaluable in its result to Baltimore, as it held in check the rebels till the authorities could make arrangements to repel an attack if one is made.

Gov. Bradford's call was responded to by thousands. At midnight bells were rung, and 6000 men hastened to the place of rendezvous, among them 14 veterans of 1812 who led in repelling British invasion. All the treasure of the city was placed on boats under the guns of the fort. Gen. Pickens is stationed inside of the city. Heavy fighting had taken place at Crookville, 12 miles north-west of Washington. No fears for the safety of the capital.

Encouraging news from Hunter's troops. They are newly equipped and in fine condition. He has been reinforced by volunteers from Ohio, and now holds a position and is ready to meet any force that may be sent by which Early's troops crossed the Potomac, and they must return by the same route. Grant has not reduced his force, and the surrender of Petersburg is hourly expected.

BALTIMORE, July 13, 4 P. M.—One of the quartermasters boats has just arrived from Washington having left there very early this morning. All was then going well. We 4 days was rather gloomy and there was a great deal of excitement among the people there. There had been heavy fighting on the 7th Street Road, the rebels were trying to capture Fort Stevens, but we still held it. This morning confidence was restored and all was considered perfectly safe.

BALTIMORE, July 13.—There are supposed to be still a few squads of cut-throats in some portions of the country, but all are taking their way towards Montgomery Co. It was reported this morning, and generally credited that a rebel cavalry force which crossed of the Washington railroad near Ellicottville, had reached Annapolis, and that ancient city was actually in possession of the rebels.

The report spread all over the city, and was strengthened by the fact that a gunboat was sent for during the night, but at 11 o'clock during the night it was learned from the telegraph office that all was quiet at Annapolis, and that so far as known no rebel force was coming in that direction. Arrangements have been made for the defense of Annapolis, and gunboats are stationed where they can sweep the land approaches.

The destination of a large force of rebel cavalry that crossed the railroad at Bollsville and Bladenburg is therefore unknown. Of this force many have swept to the south side of Washington, or probably they are going to fulfill the predictions of some of the rebel sympathizers, and kept on to Point Lookout to release the 20,000 rebel prisoners confined there. The distance from Bollsville to Point Lookout is 80 miles. There was a general suspension of business this afternoon, citizens turned out largely and reported for duty in various wards. All public houses are closed. The city never was so quiet. Confidence is again restored, the only anxiety now is that the enemy may not escape from the State without being duly punished.

FROM EUROPE.

SANDY HOOK, July 13.—The Australasian from L. Vernal 24, has arrived. There had been no fighting in Denmark since the capture of Alsen.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday Evening.—Broadstuffs firm. Provisions firm.

LONDON, July 13.—Jutland has been placed under Prussian administration. The losses of the Danes at Alsen was 2,500 to 3,000, mostly in killed, including 6 officers.

FROM NEW YORK.

New York, July 13.—Gold closed dull at 2 7/8. Government stocks dull and lower.

CAIRO, July 13.—New Orleans papers to this city in a few days, will far exceed the quota called for, owing to the progress in recruiting. The 50th and 28th Brooklyn regiments will leave for Washington on Saturday. A special mail from Washington was sent from the office this afternoon by the revenue cutter, *Hyandott*.

It appears that our imports, which have been so very large of late, have within the past few weeks received an important check. Last week they were 31 millions, the week ending July 2d, 4 millions three hundred thousand; the week previous nearly 61 millions.

OUR MORNING DISPATCHES.

10 O'clock A. M.

Telegraph working to Washington.

THE FIGHT AT FT. STEVENS!

Rebels Stole 2000 head of Cattle

Blair's Residence not Burned!

R. R. Open From Washington to Balt.!

The Fight on Saturday!!

LINCOLN AND STANTON PRESENT!

They Encourage the Troops!

GENERAL FR

THURSDAY, JULY 14, 1864.

NATIONAL UNION NOMINATIONS.

For President,
ABRAHAM LINCOLN,
OF ILLINOIS.

For Vice-President,
ANDREW JOHNSON,
OF TENNESSEE.

ELECTORAL AT LARGE.
W. W. FIELD. **H. L. BLOOD.**

DISTRICT ELECTORS.
1st—**GEORGE C. NORTHROP.**
2nd—**JOHNATHAN BOWMAN.**
3rd—**ALLEN WORDEN.**
4th—**HARVEY J. TURNER.**
5th—**W. J. BILTZ.**
6th—**A. S. M'DILL.**

Gen. Smith's "Petersburg Express."

By the way, General Smith is running what he calls the Petersburg express, which runs every fifteen minutes, day and night, one way—into the city; and the messages do not fail to report. It is not a two-horse hotly, but a thirty-pound rick shell from the battery on Spring Hill, near the Friend House. The city is in full view from that point. The swift messenger, "whistling for want of thought," cleaves the air and reaches in the town. There it goes as I wrote the word "crash," at this hour of precisely 10:20 in the night. Listen! Ten, fifteen, twenty, thirty seconds, nearly, I hear the deep and hollow rumble of the explosion among the brick walls and in the streets. I rode up to General Smith's quarters this evening. It is not far from the battery—a little on its flank toward the town. The bolts flew past us every seven and a half minutes. The "express" has been doing double duty this evening. The rebels have been pounding our lines a good deal to-day, and therefore the increased fire. It was really quite interesting to sit there beneath the refreshing shade of the trees and hear the bolts go by, knowing that they were powers used to punish treason and crush rebellion. But it was not quite so agreeable to see the flashes of the rebel long-range guns across the Appomattox, and hear the singing in the air—coming nearer, louder. Where will it strike? Will it go by? Will it fall short? or will it take me? You would like to shrink to the smallness of a mustard seed and unaccounted now. You feel as if you were kept up all night as not. You feel well a minute; but the old feverish, nervous, restless, apprehensive feeling comes back, so long as you remain in range. General Smith remarked that he was paying the rebels back for what Stuart did at Carlisle, Pennsylvania, one year ago to-day. It was the week of Gettysburg. Smith was with his ten thousand cavalry, appeared before the town. He first sent two shells into it; then sent in a flag of truce demanding its immediate surrender. If not surrendered he would give fifteen minutes for the women and children to leave. He refused to surrender, and told the women and children to take to the cellars. Stuart commenced his shelling when the fifteen minutes expired and kept it up all day, but did not take the town. Now Petersburg has its turn. Sooner or later all things are made even. The wheel turns truly and surely. A gentleman has just informed me that when the summons came for the surrender, some of the rebel men went to General Smith and begged him to give it up without terms in their own hands. His headquarters were with a lady. When he said "No I will not surrender the town," the lady patted him on the back and said, "Bully for you, General." I give it as it was told me. Perhaps it is romance, perhaps not.—Correspondence Boston Journal.

Incidents in Sherman's Army.

THE SCRATCHING PROCESS.

To one who has mixed much with the army the scene presented during periods of inactivity is very interesting. This is the sixty-first day of the campaign, and the cutting down of regimental transportation has rendered it necessary for the boys to take with them but one suit of clothes—those on their bodies. Long marches and sleeping on the ground, where the "Confederates" have left their graybacks, as a matter of course, are sure to begot a crop of the troublesome vermin, and the consequence is that for escape the rebels tried friend, the grayback. The boys take the annoyance quite philosophically, and when an opportunity offers, repair to a creek, strip, and after removing all that can be found, wash their linen, hang it on a bush, and wait until it dries. Hundreds can be seen, at all hours, lining the streams, going through the scratching process. Besides graybacks, the country is alive with woodticks, jiggers, lizards and scorpions.

GEN. JEFF. DAVIS' SAPPING.

Of the rebel works is progressing rapidly. His workmen are now so near the enemy that in the absence of being able to fight with guns, the men crouch low in their respective works and hurl rocks at each other. All manner of missiles are used. Night before last a furious rebel called to our boys, "Say, Yanks, here is a Confederate note of a new issue." Immediately after, a pan-cake dropped among our men, who appreciated the joke of John. Col. Dan McCook's brigade is now commanded by Col. Dillworth, 85th Illinois, who already has made himself very popular with the command. For three days he has spent most of his time in our trenches, with his men, with a shovel in his hand throwing up dirt and personally superintending the sapping operations.—Correspondence of the Cincinnati Commercial, 24.

Iowa.—The following is the ticket nominated by the Iowa Republican State Convention:

Hon. C. C. Cole, of Des Moines, for Supreme Judge.

James Wright, of Delaware county, for Secretary of State.

John A. Elliott, of Mitchell county, for Auditor of State.

William H. Holmes, of Jones county, for Treasurer.

Joshua A. Harvey, of Tremont county, for Register of the State Land Office.

Isaac L. Allen, of Tama county, for Attorney General.

C. Don, Darwin, of Burlington, and Major Wm. T. Thompson, of Lynn, for Electors at Large.

The nomination of District Electors was left to the Congressional Convention.

There was no contest except for Auditor and Attorney General.

Mr. Fessenden's first day's work in the Treasury is humorously described as the signing of a great patch of answers to letters he had never read from people he had never heard of. Nothing else was done, and nothing except to study the working of the huge machine is expected for some little time.

They are having a great Soldier's Sanitary Fair at Wheeling, West Virginia. At last accounts the receipts had reached \$40,000.

The Retreat of Johnston.—News from Atlanta—Rebel Works—Strength of the Defenses, &c.

[From the Nashville Times of the 20th.]

We have had a conversation with a very intelligent gentleman who left Gen. Sherman's army last Tuesday. He stated that our soldiers were in fine health, buoyant, resolute, and confident, and eager to reach the retreating foe. Johnston's army was still falling back, the bulk of it being then at Atlanta, and the cavalry six miles this side of that place. It was the general opinion that it would be wholly impossible for Johnston to make a successful stand there or at any other point, as our numbers were sufficient to flank him wherever he might go. A large portion of the country through which we are passing is deserted by its inhabitants. In Cassville, scarcely a family is left. The people have been seized with a panic in some neighborhoods, and fled further south to escape the unexpected fury of the invading army. The slaves have mostly been run off south, and a few aged and decrepit ones, who have been left to starve by their owners, after toiling for half a century without pay. There are consequently hardly any slaves now coming into Gen. Sherman's lines. On last Tuesday, about noon, a wagon train, returning from Kingston, with a small guard, was attacked by a body of rebel cavalry, and forty wagons were captured. In a short time the guard was reinforced and fifteen wagons were retaken, the rest having been destroyed. Several of our soldiers were killed or captured. A gentleman who has been perfectly familiar with Atlanta and all the adjacent territory for many years informed us on Saturday that there were no earthworks at Atlanta, unless they have been made within the past month. There are a few batteries and a line of rifle pits. Deserters who came in yesterday confirm this statement. Chattahoochee Heights, which are eight miles this side of Atlanta, have been well fortified near the point where the railroad crosses the river. These fortifications will be of no avail, however, as they can easily be flanked. The abandonment of Dalton cast a deep gloom over many rebels who had before been confident of success. It was expected that Johnston would make a stubborn and triumphant resistance there. If at any place. Major Moore, of Johnston's staff, said a few weeks ago, "If we can't hold Dalton, we may as well give up, for we can't hold any place." Our informants estimate Johnston's forces variously, some putting it at 40,000, and some as high as 60,000, but probably no one would err much who should estimate his veterans at some 35,000 strong. He may have gathered up as he has been falling back, 20,000 or 25,000 conscripts and green troops, who will do little else beside consuming his provisions. The present conscription is sweeping, hardly any person escaping its grasp. Severe punishment is inflicted upon quartermasters and other officers who shelter persons liable to conscription, and persons who received legal exemption six weeks ago, are now snatched up and put in the ranks. Men with one hand, one arm, one leg, or otherwise maimed, are conscripted and put on duty in hospitals, so as to allow able-bodied attendants to go into the ranks. Great indignation exists at Atlanta and the country around about, at this cruel oppression, and many of the people wish to see Johnston defeated so that they may be rescued from an oppression so remorseless and horrible. Our informant said that he had heard more treason spoken in Nashville since his arrival, within the space of a few days, than he had heard in Atlanta in as many months. The country people refuse to take Confederate money for provisions, and prices are enormously high. Bacon sells at \$4 per pound, wholesale, and \$6 retail; meal \$15 per bushel. A lot of 3,000 bushels was sold recently to a party of men from northwest Georgia, some of whom lived one hundred miles distant. Some idea of the destitution of the country may be formed from this. Sugar is from \$6 to \$10 per pound. The usual price for gold is twenty-seven to one. Corn sells at 85¢ per bushel. The region which Gen. Sherman is now approaching is the great manufacturing region of rebellion. Years before the rebellion a large amount of northern capital was invested in iron furnaces and cotton factories and it has been a windfall to the rebels. The Atlanta rolling mill is said to be the largest in the South. Last summer it was sold to Frazar & Co., the notorious blockade runner, for six hundred thousand dollars. The capture of these works will be disastrous to rebellion, for it will be impossible to replace the machinery at other points. Georgia has been of the first importance to the rebellion on account of her vast manufacturing facilities. The navy yard at Columbus, on the Chattahoochee, is the largest in the South, and coarse cotton goods are also extensively manufactured there. We must seize Georgia and hold it with an iron grasp—yes, every foot of it, even if it takes a draft of "three hundred thousand more" to do it. Georgia and Tennessee are the muscles and sinews of the slaveholders' conspiracy, and the head of treason must be crushed with its own club.

A War Whoop from Tammany.

The Tammany branch of the New York City Democracy, represents what is styled the war features; while Mozart, which is organized by Wood, represents the peace division of the now inharmonious party. On the 4th of July the Tammany Society had a celebration, at the close of which the following patriotic address, moved by General Hiram Wallbridge, was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That whoever, under any circumstances, and under any pretext, advocates the separation of the United States and the consequent overthrow of the American Union, is a traitor to constitutional liberty, and deserves a traitors doom.

Resolved, That any intervention whatever by any foreign power in our domestic strife should be followed by an immediate and instant declaration of war, leaving the issue to God, and the strength and power of a free people in the vindication of their just rights.

Resolved, That the American Democracy has learned with satisfaction and pride of the heroic efforts now making in Great Britain for a still further recognition of the rights of the industrious and laboring masses in that kingdom; we, therefore, send to them our warmest congratulations, and wish them a hearty success.

Resolved, That the Navy Department having, up to this time, failed to capture those rebel cruisers, the Florida and Alabama proposals for their destruction should be issued by the Government to private enterprise, clothing those who are willing to engage in the perilous enterprise with the authority of the Government, that when they meet the rebel pirates, and hereafter and deadly encounter occurs, they shall have the protection of the Government.

Tammany is on the war path.

EARNINGS.—The Erie Railway earned for the first five months of 1863 the sum of \$1,438,941. For the corresponding five months of 1864, \$3,125,250. Increase \$666,333.

Western Wool.

[From the Boston Commercial Advertiser.]

A correspondent who is an operator in wool, writing from Waukesha Co., Wisconsin, complains of the ill condition of much of the staple which is offered from first hands in that region, and undertakes to give the farmers of the north-west some wholesome advice upon this. We have not space for his communication in our columns though we perfectly agree with him in regard to the fact that much of the prejudice existing among consumers against wool from these newly-settled states and the comparatively low price which it commands in the eastern markets, are due to the imperfect cleansing of the article, and the generally bad condition in which it is found when opened at the point of consumption.

We do not attribute this fault, however, as he does, wholly to the inordinate and dishonest cupidity of the grower, in endeavoring to amass quantity at the expense of quality and to deceive the buyer by selling him dirt and grease instead of pure wool fibre, at the rate of sixty-five or seventy cents per pound. We think it is rather the result of those loose and careless habits which are the natural growth of that primitive mode of life which obtains among the frontier settlements, where cleanliness is not always considered as one of the cardinal virtues, and those who know little of the details of manufacture have no idea what a special virtue it is as applied to the handling and preparation of wool.

It is one of the peccadilloes of a crude and rudimentary state of society, especially that of the agricultural type, where the time is the most valuable consideration, and utility the only thing aimed at, that its members naturally attribute the fitness of the soil (vulgarily called dirt) with their ideas of health and economy; it is strictly compatible with every domestic arrangement except, perhaps, the preparation of the wool for use, which is to be swallowed by the human system; and especially as to manure, is it not the peasant who contrives the farmers' crops? And who among our Wisconsin rural friends would suspect that the eastern wool manufacturer would object to having a little rich manure mingled with his staple, which might, perhaps, in some mysterious way analogous to the growth of vegetable organisms, facilitate its proper transformation into cloth?

Moreover, the wool clipping occurs at a very busy season for farmers, when the growing crops of corn and vegetables need the unremitting attentions of the hoe and cultivator to keep down the weeds and develop the rival growth. Hence it is not strange, perhaps, that in agricultural communities, where wool growing is more an incident to other branches of husbandry, which are the farmers' main immediate dependence, than the former should be hurried and slighted in some of its most important details, trusting to luck for a profitable sale of its product.

This, we believe has been invariably the first experience of every border state, and the vices of the custom have as invariably been reformed whenever society more thoroughly organized and reduced to a system. Michigan has already passed through this same unwashed phase of heavy, gross fleeces and ornamental eye-locks, which at present afflict Wisconsin, Iowa and Minnesota, though the product of Michigan now begins to rival in lightness and purity that of the older state of Ohio. The same may be said of California whose wool product, though of good staple, after this could be got at, was for some years almost unsaleable in our eastern markets at any price on account of its filthy and burry condition. But within the last year it has been in decidedly better favor with manufacturers, and correspondingly advanced in price on account of the greater care taken in handling and preparing for market.

There is another thing which our northwestern friends must attend to—if they design to make wool growing profitable—besides not forgetting to put their sheep actually into the water instead of merely allowing them to "look at it" as a substitute for washing as our correspondent suggests is the custom. They must improve their breed of animals and shelter their flocks in winter. The former they are already doing to a considerable extent, by the migration of flocks northward from the valley of the Ohio, but they do not as yet apparently realize the importance to the health and productiveness of this class of quadrupeds of good rigors and thorough protection from the rigors of our northern climate. It should be remembered that the full-blooded Saxony, which yields the most valuable staple, is not a native but a tender exotic, which no amount of usage and naturalization can thoroughly acclimate. The settlers of the Upper Lake region, hardly themselves and accustomed to hardy races of domestic animals, and notoriously negligent in providing winter quarters and subsistence for the complaining denizens of the fold, that are left in a great measure to shift for themselves, which they generally do by dying off in large numbers before spring.

As regards what our correspondent says about improvement in the condition of western wool being checked and discouraged by the faulty judgment or indifference of careless buyers, prices, who readily pay the same price for ill as for good conditioned staple, we are somewhat surprised. The most critical discrimination upon this ground, with a corresponding difference in prices, is always made in this market, and that is what puts down the character and value so much of the growth of those particular states. One thing is certain, if agents pay as much for a hard as for a lean lot of wool their principals do not realize as much for it here. It is very possible that our manufacturing corporations have sent out inexperienced agents during the past year, which may have given rise to this complaint, but we are confident no Boston wool-house in the regular trade has operated in this careless manner.

MARQUETTE & O'NEAL. R. R.—The work on the first ten miles of this road is advancing rapidly to completion, and the road for that distance will be ready for the cars in August or the 1st of September next. The Marquette Journal says that exploring parties are in the woods examining the ground to determine the most feasible route from the St. Clair Mountain to Lake Michigan. It is destined to be ready to push on the road for that point as soon as it reaches the terminus of the present surveyed line, St. Clair Mountain.

The Buffalo Journal, the new German daily recently published in Buffalo, under the editorship of Dr. DeJans, as the organ of the German Radicals, which was expected to support the nomination of Fremont, and which, since the Cleveland Convention, has maintained an attitude of political uncertainty, came out on Friday, square footed and decided for Lincoln and Johnson.

Among Tim guns in position in Grant's camp is one which the men have named the "Petersburg Express." It is a thirty-pounder Parrott, and is said to be good.

The Democratic Convention of Nebraska, held at Omaha, has elected George F. Johnson to Chicago.

REMOVAL.

Dr. M. B. JOHNSON, has removed to Jackson & Smith's New Building, over the Rock County Bank, where he will wait upon his friends and customers in any department of dentistry.

NERVOUS DISEASES.

AND PHYSICAL DEBILITY, arising from specific causes, in both sexes—new and reliable treatment, in reports of the HOWARD ASSOCIATION—sent in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Address, Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa. 541p1d4w1

HOW TO CLEAR THE HOUSE OF FLIES.

Use Datcher's Celebrated LIGHTNING FLY KILLER, a neat, cheap article, easy to use. Every shoot will kill a quart. SOLD EVERYWHERE.

COLGATE'S HONEY SOAP.

This celebrated Toilet Soap, in such universal demand, is made from the choicest materials, is mild and emollient in its nature, fragrant, scented, and extremely beneficial in its action upon the skin. For sale by all Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers. Jan29d4w1

HAGAN'S MAGNOLIA BALM.

This is the most delightful and extraordinary article ever discovered. It changes the sun-baked face, and hands to a pearly satin texture of ravishing beauty, imparting the marble purity of youth and the delicate appearance so lacking in the city belle of fashion. It cures itching, freckles, pimples, and roughness from the skin, leaves the complexion fresh, transparent and smooth. It contains no material injurious to the skin. Patronized by Actresses and Opera Singers. It is what every lady should have. Sold everywhere.

DEMAS S. BARNES & CO., General Agents, 202 Broadway, New York.

HEINSTRICK'S INIMITABLE HAIR RESTORATIVE.

It is not a DYE, but restores gray hair to its original color, by supplying the capillary tubes with natural sustenance, instead of artificial dyes. All instantaneous dyes are composed of lunar salts, destroying the vitality and beauty of the hair, and afford of themselves no dressing. Heinstrick's Inimitable Coloring not only restores hair to its natural color by a very process, but gives the hair a luxuriant beauty, promotes its growth, prevents its falling off, eradicates dandruff, and imparts health and pleasantness to the head. It has stood the test of time being the original hair coloring, and is constantly increasing in favor. Used by both gentlemen and ladies. It is sold by all respectable dealers, or can be procured by the direct of the commercial agents, D. S. BARNES & Co., 202 Broadway, New York. Two shillings, 50 cents and 25¢.

WYNKOOP'S ICELAND PECTORAL.

Diseases of the Throat, Chest, and Pulmonary Organs, require prompt, judicious and dangerous. The properties of a medicine to alleviate, cure, and prevent these complaints, must be expectorant, anodyne and invigorating, lowering the system of the throat, and imparting tone to the entire system. The discovery in medical science ever mastered this class of diseases like Dr. Wynkoop's Iceland Pectoral. It is used with the most astonishing results in all cases of Bronchitis, Influenza, Whooping Cough, Diphtheria or Purulent Sore Throat, Asthma, Croup, Coughs, Colds, Nervous Irritability, &c.

The Rev. J. J. Porren certifies—"That I have used Dr. Wynkoop's Pectoral for several years, myself and in my family, for severe pulmonary complaints, and have recommended it to many others, and have never seen its equal." Rev. J. J. Porren, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Hundreds and thousands of important testimonials could be produced, showing its remarkable cures and that it never fails.

It is composed of pure Iceland Moss, Balm of Gilead, Peruvian Balsam, Eucalyptus, Camphor, Turpentine, and other valuable expectorant and tonic ingredients. It is harmless, prompt and lasting. Irritants and emetics cannot afford to neglect a trial. Every family should have it. It is remarkable for Croup. Full directions, recommendations and directions accompany each bottle. Sold by all the principal Druggists.

Prepared by Dr. H. D. WYNKOOP, and sold by D. S. BARNES & Co., New York. aug24d4w1

S. D. & H. W. SMITH'S AMERICAN ORGAN.

Among the different inventions originated and perfected by the American ingenuity during the past twenty years, few are more surprising than the improvements in musical instruments, especially in reed instruments known as "Reed Organs," Harmoniums and Melodions. European taste has long seemed to have been satisfied with the Organs of Alexandre & Co. of Pleyel, although neither of these instruments afford much real variety of tone, notwithstanding the makers have multiplied stops and sets of reeds, and by consequence the cost, to an extraordinary degree. The American Organ made by S. D. & H. W. Smith, Boston, may safely challenge comparison with either of them, whether as regards variety, power and structure of tone or cost. All reed instruments made by the best manufacturers in this country, are constructed on the same principle, viz: of drawing the air through the reeds by an exhaustive bellows, instead of forcing it through them by powerful pressure; and the "American Organ" differs from its competitors mainly in three points: 1st, The great ease and thoroughness exercised in manufacturing 2d, In the skillful voicing, giving as many different qualities of tone as there are sets of reeds; and 3d, In the use of a reverberating box, which adds materially to the power of the instrument without detriment to its delicacy and sweetness. Any person possessing a musical box can readily appreciate this improvement by setting it within operation on a mantle or table, and then on a large pump box or barrel, and observing its vastly increased power and richness when in the latter position. In these three points—and they are certainly material ones—the superiority claimed for the American Organ of Messrs. S. D. & H. W. Smith over the reed instruments of other makers. The Messrs. Smith, being the most experienced reed organ makers in Boston, having established themselves in 1852, and having at least equal facilities with any other makers, have always kept themselves familiar with all improvements and innovations in their department, and they confidently assert their "AMERICAN ORGANS" to be unequalled in voicing, and unsurpassed by any, at home or abroad, in purity, sweetness and power of tone. The contrabass for producing a deep expression, such as the reed organ cannot do, and the swell, and the ease with which change of stops may be made, render the American Organ, in skillful hands, capable of as much diversity of expression and variety of effect as the expensive Harmoniums of Alexandre and their thirteen registers, and while undoubtedly far superior in durability, is sold for less than half the cost. The demand in England for Smith's American Organ is steadily increasing, and is an irrefragable proof that it triumphantly stands the test of competition in their own market with the most celebrated European instruments.

To be found at the Music Store of D. D. WILSON, Janesville, Wis. 681p1d4w1

JUST RECEIVED AT THE DENTAL FACTORY, from Philadelphia, a large supply of the most exquisite

ADAMANTINE TEETH, new style just patented. They are by far the most beautiful and durable of any yet offered to the public. Will compare favorably with the best, and are offered in this city for the first time, with their full strength, durability and beauty. 701p1d4w1

STRAW GOODS!

STRAW GOODS.

Buy a Hat for Forty Cents

worth seventy-five, at MRS. DEALER'S.

WRITING PAPER & Envelopes.

\$1.00 can be saved the people of interest. Wholesale by purchase of the following:

800my25d4w1

THE DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION of Nebraska, held at Omaha, has elected George F. Johnson to Chicago.

DRY GOODS RETAILING.

LESS THAN NEW YORK JOBBING PRICES!

A GREAT OPPORTUNITY to buy goods cheap.

RICE, GAUL & RICE.

CLOSING BUSINESS.

The First Day of September Next, we have concluded to offer our stock, and more particularly the goods sold by the

Spring & Summer Trade at much less than New York market prices. Goods of every description have and continue to advance constantly in price, but now, notwithstanding that fact we intend to

ADHERE TO OLD PRICES, and offer such inducements as cannot fail to benefit those who will favor us with a call. Our stock is one of the best in the city, and comprises some of the richest goods ever brought to this market.

DRESS GOODS!

We have an entire variety, unsurpassed for

STYLE OR PRICE.

OUR

Summer Cloaks and Shawls we will sell

AT A LARGE REDUCTION

In price, in order to close them out, if possible, during the time we have reserved to remain here. We have a splendid assortment of

BLACK SILK CIRCULARS AND SAQUES.

which we have marked down at an

ENORMOUS REDUCTION.

In the goods we have some of the best ever brought to this city, and bring desirous to close them out with

CREAT BARCAINE

to those wishing to purchase.

TO THOSE INDEBTED TO US

we respectfully request to call and make immediate settlement. Any claims against us will be promptly paid at R. Co, Gaul & Rice.

J. A. DENELL,

NEW SPRING GOODS

IMMENSE ARRIVALS

NOVELTIES OF THE SEASON!

RIORDAN & LEECH!

SILVER WARE, consisting of

CASTORS, OAKE BASKETS, TEA SETTS, SPOON HOLDERS, NAPKIN RINGS, and all kinds of Silver Ware that you will find in a FIRST CLASS JEWELRY STORE.

Agent for the celebrated

CALENDAR CLOCK.

A good assortment of Common Clocks from 12 up to 50. Particular attention paid to repairing Watches, Clocks and Jewelry, by myself.

GIVE ME A CALL, and I'll don't suit you I'll not cost you anything. JOHN A. DENELL, No. 1, Myra Block.

NEW SPRING GOODS!

NOW READY

BOEHLIN & FOOTE'S English, French, Scotch and American, Cloth Cassimeres & Vesting!

NOVELTIES OF THE SEASON!

THE LARGEST AND BEST STOCK OF GOODS!

ever exhibited to the citizens of Janesville

THE SPRING STYLES!

New and Beautiful!!

and we have all the facilities for doing the very best of work at the lowest possible prices.

GOODS NEVER BEFORE IN JANESVILLE.

On Exhibition and Sale at

McKEY & BROS!

12 Genuine Paisley Double Shawls!

being our own importation, and will be sold at the following lowest price 42¢, highest \$1.50. A. T. Stewart's price for the best quality is \$40. Also the

Genuine Silk Bottom Balmoral!

only 25¢. Owing to the lateness of

THE SPRING TRADE!

We now offer our 10

DOUBLE WIDTH TAFFETA!

at 50¢ per yard. Also a like reduction in balance of

SPRING DRESS GOODS!

to make room for our

Summer Purchases!

now receiving. 116p1d4w1

WOOLEN FACTORY.

Janesville, Wis.

The subscriber at the Factory known as the

"STONE MILLS,"

on the Monterey Water Power, has two sets of wide machinery in full operation, and is now putting in the third set, making it the

Largest Mill in the Northwest,

and about three times as large as the other Factories in the State.

Letting a large establishment be enabled to employ better workmen, do business to better advantage and with more promptness, and offer to customers better inducements for their patronage than can be done at any other mill in the State.

Those who have used the cloth made at this mill, both in the past and for the past 12 years can bear witness to their superior quality. If, after testimony was needed, the following from the dry goods article in the Chicago Tribune, of November 4th, 1863, might be added:

"The trade in woollen goods is now unusually brisk, and rarely if ever have we seen such a large varied stock in market. It is noticeable also that the best quality of domestic manufacture, and quite a large assortment of Western goods are offered. Some of the best plain customers in market at present are manufactured—out in England, for France—own in the Eastern States—out in Wisconsin and in several portions of Illinois, Indiana and Ohio. The goods sold by our agents, Bowen Bros., of this city, deserve special mention because of their excellence in every particular, and because we consider it our duty as a journalist to aid and foster home manufactures."

Customers may rely upon having their work done promptly, and from June 10th to Sept. 10th at the following extremely low rates.

TERMS OF EXCHANGE:

For 12 lbs. of wool a yard of Jeans, Tweed or Union Cassimere.

For 12 lbs. of wool a yard of Satinet or Flannel.

For 2 lbs. of wool a yard of Cassimere, either plain or fancy.

PRICES FOR MANUFACTURING:

60 lbs or more of wool, from 15 to 25 cents per yard, according to the kind of cloth made.

Roll Carding, when the mangle is 15 lbs or more, 4 cents per lb.

Cloth Dressing of all kinds done from 10 to 20 cents per yard.

Persons living at a distance can send their wool by railroad or by Express, with full directions, and have their wool or cloth promptly returned to them.

A good assortment of CLOTH for sale 25 per cent lower than they can be bought at any other place in town. 680my31d4w2m

PRAYER BOOKS!

Just Received at the

CORNER BOOKSTORE,

the most complete assortment of Prayer Books ever brought to the city. Be sure and call before you want a Prayer Book. 466p22d4w1

PAINTS AND OILS!—A very heavy stock of all the brands of White Lead, French and American Zinc, Colors of all kinds. Also Linseed Oil, boiled and raw, by the barrel or gallon, as cheap as can be bought for in Chicago, at the

460my31d4w1

PHILADELPHIA DRUGSTORE.

RIORDAN & LEECH!

Dress Goods! Dress Goods

We are now in receipt of a

SPLENDID ASSORTMENT

NEW DRESS GOODS

of the latest importations, consisting of

Plain and Fig'd Alpacaes, Poplins and Ottomans, Silk Stripe, Roubaix, Tortoise Shell Plaids, Plaid Valenciennes, Double Width Broche and Fig'd Reppe, Black and Colored Mohair Lustres,

together with an endless variety of

French and American Delaines!

of the very newest and choicest patterns

CLOAKS AND SHAWLS!

Having made the Cloak trade a specialty in our business, we take pleasure in calling attention to our present

EXTENSIVE STOCK!

consisting of the very latest designs in

CIRCULARS, SAQUES, &c,

all of which have been gotten up with acknowledged good taste, and which are certain to please every

THE MOST FASTIDIOUS!

We have constantly on hand a full supply of

CLOAKING CLOTHS!

In every shade of color, and a complete line of cloak

ORNAMENTS AND TRIMMINGS!

which will be found on comparison considerably lower in price than at present offered by any house in this city.

Ladies' and Gent's Hosiery!

GLOVES, &c.

Ladies' and Gent's Handkerchiefs!

Embroidered Collars and Sets,

Lace Veils, Grendiner Veils, Black and Colored Crapes, Irish Linens, Linen Table Cloths, Napkins and Doilies

WHITE GOODS!

consisting of Swiss Mulls, Nankeens, Jacquets, Toys Checks and Stripes, Dotted Swisses, White and Colored Brilliants, Curtains Muslins, &c.

BOOTS AND SHOES!

CROCKERY

and being willing at all times to share with our patrons any advantages it has been our good fortune to gain, we hereby tender

A CORDIAL INVITATION!

to all to examine

Our Varied and Extensive Stock

and determine for themselves the truth of our claims. Respectfully Submitted,

RIORDAN & LEECH

460my31d4w1

NEW SPRING GOODS

IMMENSE ARRIVALS

NOVELTIES OF THE SEASON!

RIORDAN & LEECH!

SILVER WARE, consisting of

CASTORS, OAKE BASKETS, TEA SETTS, SPOON HOLDERS, NAPKIN RINGS, and all kinds of Silver Ware that you will find in a FIRST CLASS JEWELRY STORE.

Agent for the celebrated

CALENDAR CLOCK.

A good assortment of Common Clocks from 12 up to 50. Particular attention paid to repairing Watches, Clocks and Jewelry, by myself.

GIVE ME A CALL, and I'll don't suit you I'll not cost you anything. JOHN A. DENELL, No. 1, Myra Block.

NEW SPRING GOODS!

NOW READY

BOEHLIN & FOOTE'S English, French, Scotch and American, Cloth Cassimeres & Vesting!

NOVELTIES OF THE SEASON!

THE LARGEST AND BEST STOCK OF GOODS!

ever exhibited to the citizens of Janesville

THE SPRING STYLES!

New and Beautiful!!

and we have all the facilities for doing the very best of work at the lowest possible prices.

GOODS NEVER BEFORE IN JANESVILLE.

On Exhibition and Sale at

McKEY & BROS!

12 Genuine Paisley Double Shawls!

being our own importation, and will be sold at the following lowest price 42¢, highest \$1.50. A. T. Stewart's price for the best quality is \$40. Also the

Genuine Silk Bottom Balmoral!

only 25¢. Owing to the lateness of

THE SPRING TRADE!

We now offer our 10

DOUBLE WIDTH TAFFETA!

at 50¢ per yard. Also a like reduction in balance of

SPRING DRESS GOODS!

to make room for our

Summer Purchases!

now receiving. 116p1d4w1

WOOLEN FACTORY.

Janesville, Wis.

The subscriber at the Factory known as the

"STONE MILLS,"

on the Monterey Water Power, has two sets of wide machinery in full operation, and is now putting in the third set, making it the

Largest Mill in the Northwest,

and about three times as large as the other Factories in the State.

Letting a large establishment be enabled to employ better workmen, do business to better advantage and with more promptness, and offer to customers better inducements for their patronage than can be done at any other mill in the State.

Those who have used the cloth made at this mill, both in the past and for the past 12 years can bear witness to their superior quality. If, after testimony was needed, the following from the dry goods article in the Chicago Tribune, of November 4th, 1863, might be added:

"The trade in woollen goods is now unusually brisk, and rarely if ever have we seen such a large varied stock in market. It is noticeable also that the best quality of domestic manufacture, and quite a large assortment of Western goods are offered. Some of the best plain customers in market at present are manufactured—out in England, for France—own in the Eastern States—out in Wisconsin and in several portions of Illinois, Indiana and Ohio. The goods sold by our agents, Bowen Bros., of this city, deserve special mention because of their excellence in every particular, and because we consider it our duty as a journalist to aid and foster home manufactures."

Customers may rely upon having their work done promptly, and from June 10th to Sept. 10th at the following extremely low rates.

TERMS OF EXCHANGE:

For 12 lbs. of wool a yard of Jeans, Tweed or Union Cassimere.

For 12 lbs. of wool a yard of Satinet or Flannel.

For 2 lbs. of wool a yard of Cassimere, either plain or fancy.

PRICES FOR MANUFACTURING:

60 lbs or more of wool, from 15 to 25 cents per yard, according to the kind of cloth made.

Roll Carding, when the mangle is 15 lbs or more, 4 cents per lb.

Cloth Dressing of all kinds done from 10 to 20 cents per yard.

Persons living at a distance can send their wool by railroad or by Express, with full directions, and have their wool or cloth promptly returned to them.

A good assortment of CLOTH for sale 25 per cent lower than they can be bought at any other place in town. 680my31d4w2m

PRAYER BOOKS!

Just Received at the

CORNER BOOKSTORE,

the most complete assortment of Prayer Books ever brought to the city. Be sure and call before you want a Prayer Book. 466p22d4w1

PAINTS AND OILS!—A very heavy stock of all the brands of White Lead, French and American Zinc, Colors of all kinds. Also Linseed Oil, boiled and raw, by the barrel or gallon, as cheap as can be bought for in Chicago, at the

460my31d4w1

PHILADELPHIA DRUGSTORE.

RIORDAN & LEECH!

Dress Goods! Dress Goods

We are now in receipt of a

SPLENDID ASSORTMENT

NEW DRESS GOODS

of the latest importations, consisting of

Plain and Fig'd Alpacaes, Poplins and Ottomans, Silk Stripe, Roubaix, Tortoise Shell Plaids, Plaid Valenciennes, Double Width Broche and Fig'd Reppe, Black and Colored Mohair Lustres,

together with an endless variety of

French and American Delaines!

of the very newest and choicest patterns

CLOAKS AND SHAWLS!

Having made the Cloak trade a specialty in our business, we take pleasure in calling attention to our present

EXTENSIVE STOCK!

consisting of the very latest designs in

CIRCULARS, SAQUES, &c,

all of which have been gotten up with acknowledged good taste, and which are certain to please every

THE MOST FASTIDIOUS!

We have constantly on hand a full supply of

CLOAKING CLOTHS!

In every shade of color, and a complete line of cloak

ORNAMENTS AND TRIMMINGS!

which will be found on comparison considerably lower in price than at present offered by any house in this city.

Ladies' and Gent's Hosiery!

GLOVES, &c.

Ladies' and Gent's Handkerchiefs!

Embroidered Collars and Sets,

Lace Veils, Grendiner Veils, Black and Colored Crapes, Irish Linens, Linen Table Cloths, Napkins and Doilies

WHITE GOODS!

consisting of Swiss Mulls, Nankeens, Jacquets, Toys Checks and Stripes, Dotted Swisses, White and Colored Brilliants, Curtains Muslins, &c.

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NEW SPRING GOODS

IMMENSE ARRIVALS

NOVELTIES OF THE SEASON!

RIORDAN & LEECH!

SILVER WARE, consisting

Amusements.


GRAND GALA DAY IN JANESVILLE, WIS.,

THE GREAT MASTODON,
Positively the Largest Exhibition of the Amusement World,
Is coming. First annual tour of
THE NEW MONSTER EQUESCURRICULUM!
L. B. LEWIS, - - - - Manager.

This is an entirely new exhibition, upon which an enormous amount of capital has been lavished with unsurpassed haste, to make it what it claims and is acknowledged to be.

THE FIRST EXHIBITION OF THE AGE.

It is entirely novel and original in its construction, superior in every particular, and includes the following
IMMENSE AND UNPARALLELED COMBINATION.




A black and white woodcut-style illustration of a goat standing in a wooden fence. The goat is facing right, with its head turned slightly towards the viewer. It has a thick, shaggy coat and small horns. The fence is made of vertical wooden posts and horizontal rails. The background is simple, with some horizontal lines suggesting a field or ground.

I.
MONS. FRANÇOIS SIEGRIST'S GREAT FRENCH CIRCUS,
From the Theatre Fette, St. Martin, Paris

II.
WM. DUCROW'S CIRCUS ROYAL,
from the Albion Palace, Leicester Square, London.

III.

LENT'S BROADWAY CIRCUS,
From the Broadway Circus, New York.

An illustration of a circus performance featuring several figures. On the left, a man in a suit and a woman in a dress are dancing. In the center, a man in a suit is gesturing with his arms raised. To his right, a woman in a dress is also gesturing. On the far right, a man in a suit is holding a top hat, and a woman in a dress is holding a fan. The background is a simple line drawing of a stage or circus ring.

IV.

Old Grizzly Adams' Troupe of Acting Bears, from California.

V.

FORREST'S TRAINED BUFFALOES, from the Prairies of the far West.

VI.

Stewart's Educated Sacred BULL, from Hindoostan.

VII.

PROFESSOR WALLACE'S
CORPS OF PERFORMING LOGS, MONKEYS AND PONIES, from all parts of the world.
COMPRISING SEVEN DISTINCT EXHIBITIONS,
WITH TWO HUNDRED MEN AND HORSES.


NOTICE.—It will be seen that the combination above given results from an entirely new class of

immigrants, such as the new Irish in an attempt to promote their own culture, a mixture of music that suits the most liberal patrons, so called "Gig economy". The Management will therefore be pardoned for directing the attention to the fact that this MAGNIFICENT PAVILION OF EXHIBITION not only combines an infinitely great collection of new, the new and old within itself, but even EVERY DETAIL.

ALL Under One Gigantic Pavilion, for One Single Price or Admission.

THE THREE CIRCUSES

include by far the most talented array of equestrian athletes, their ring divs, trick rope canters, jugs, glows, arabians, poltro univers, voltigeurs, etc., etc., to be found on this side of the Atlantic, while the combined collection of



prizes and medals, including a large number in the aggr-
gates, and more beautiful and wonderfully trained indi-
viduals of such prices than can be found in any or all
other shows in existence. There is an entirely new
set of all breeds, with new carriages, new ways, new
tarnes, new tents, new windmills, new pyramids, new
carnival tents, and everything new.



THE MAGNIFICENT CORTEGE.
of the Equestrian School, comprising new and splendid cages,
carriages and harness, double and single, and a large number of

unprecedented splendor, with 100 fine horses & many more
horses collected together on this Continent, will

MAKE ITS PUBLIC ENTREE!

about 10 o'clock on the morning of the day of exhibition,
headed by a beautiful Band Chorus, consisting

CHARLES BOSTWOLD'S OPERA BAND,

and will pass to the principal streets.

FOUR GREAT CLOWNS.

[illegible][illegible]

books and other new goods received daily at the
ville Literary Emporium.
m2-311

O. J. DEARBORN

whole-sale prices, at the
343m2141. PHILADELPHIA DRUGSTORE.

NEW BOOKS! NEW BOOKS!
Arriving almost daily at the corner Bookstore,
0179oldawit LEAVITT & DEARBORN.

LIKE MARVEL'S NEW WORK!
Super Stories with Baccarat and Attie, Just re-
ce 42 at SUTHERLAND'S.
L089dawit

The Oshkosh Northwestern, among the best citizens have "gone to the war," for 100 days or longer. One rain and two fires are recorded, and the following item is given:

"Two weeks ago, many regretted the loss of Mr. Charlesworth, who died suddenly while listening to a lecture from a spiritualist. Since then we have had no small excitement arising from the fact that Dr. N. Wood, who hitherto has been looked upon as a leading spiritualist and a powerful medium, has given two powerful lectures denouncing the whole thing as a humbug, and going through the various performances of the dark circle, in the light, very much to the satisfaction of the enemies of spiritualism and the anger of its adherents, some of whom have gone so far as to commit an assault on the exponent, for which they have had to give an account before the officers of law in your city."

Wants, Sales, Bents, &c.

ESTRAY—Came into my premises an about the lot of a red and white spotted red and white, which the owner can have by paying charges and taking her away. W. M. MACDONALD.

MY HEALTH HAVING FAILED—so that I am unable to attend to business, I now offer my stock and fixtures in the confectionery business at a large discount. For particulars inquire on the premises, next door to E. S. Harrow's Hardware Store. W. S. BARNES.

FOR SALE OR RENT—A Nice Cottage House, nearly new and pleasantly located. ALEX. GRAHAM.

FARMS FOR SALE—I offer for sale two good cultivated farms, one in Rock county and four in Dane. Said farms will be sold on reasonable terms. For further information apply to N. W. WILSON, Agent, Slaughter, Dane Co., Wis.

FOR SALE OR RENT—A small FARM, 2 1/2 miles east of the city. For particulars inquire at the hardware store formerly occupied by H. B. Smith.

FOR SALE—Two Second hand STEAM BOILERS, one 12 inch portable boiler, the other a good sized 35 inch locomotive boiler. These articles may be obtained at a bargain. Inquire at this office.

DAY BOARDERS—A few Day Boarders can be accommodated at the house formerly occupied by W. W. Holden, corner of Pleasant and Franklin streets.

FOR SALE BY McKAY & BRO.—Twenty cords of wood, cut and split ready for the stove. Will be sold in small quantities at the store. McKAY & BRO.

BOARD—A Gentleman and Lady and a few single gentlemen can be accommodated with board and lodging by applying at the house formerly occupied by W. W. Holden, corner of Pleasant and Franklin streets.

3840 ACRES OF LAND FOR SALE, lying in the towns of Center, Magnolia, Spring Valley, and Plymouth.

In Rock county, Wisconsin. For terms of sale apply to J. J. R. P. Jones, Janesville, Wis.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE FOR SALE—Now offer for sale at a great bargain a splendid FARM, situated 1/2 mile west of the city, about 40 acres of choice land. The buildings are nearly new and in good condition. A good well of water, shrubbery, etc. Terms made easy. I will exchange this property for desirable property in or near this city.

For further particulars inquire of the subscriber at the new wooden factory, or of M. P. Cogswell, J. B. Bennett, or F. A. WHEELER.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—The desirable residence owned and lately occupied by J. B. Bennett, situated in the Fourth Ward of this city, near the place of I. M. Bennett. The house contains eleven rooms, double closets and pantry, good cellar and cistern, with a well of splendid water, a new bath, carriage house, bay and granary. The grounds contain 10 1/2 acres, all in cultivation excepting a small acre adjacent to the house.

For particulars apply to E. L. Dimick, Lapping's Block, Chicago, Ill.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE—I now offer for sale the following real estate in the city of Janesville:

1. House and lot in 1st and 2nd blocks, in Palmer & Sutherland's Addition to Janesville. The house is of brick and has a desirable location on Blue Street, adjoining the Schaeffer House on the north, formerly occupied by the late Charles Stevens. Addition to Janesville. A barn, well and two good cisterns on the premises.

2. House and lot No. 108 in Miller's Addition to Janesville.

TERMS EASY!

A part of the purchase money may remain on mortgage. S. A. HURD.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD.

GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE

New York, New England, and the Canadas.

On and after Sunday, Nov. 10th, 1893, trains leave the Great Central Station Depot, south of Lake street, as follows:

6:30 a. m., Sunday excepted. Arrive, Detroit 6:50 p. m.; Toronto 4:10 a. m.; St. Paul 10:00 a. m.; Chicago 12:00 p. m.; Albany 9:45 p. m.; New York 5:00 p. m.; Boston 12:00 a. m.

6:40 p. m., Saturday excepted. Arrive, Detroit 6:50 p. m.; Toronto 4:10 a. m.; St. Paul 10:00 a. m.; Chicago 12:00 p. m.; Albany 9:45 p. m.; New York 5:00 p. m.; Boston 12:00 a. m.

10:00 p. m., Sunday and Sunday excepted. Arrive, Detroit 10:00 a. m.; Toronto 6:00 p. m.; St. Paul 11:00 a. m.; Chicago 1:00 p. m.; Albany 10:45 p. m.; New York 6:00 p. m.; Boston 1:00 a. m.

Chicago and St. Paul, via Michigan Central Railroad, leaving Chicago at 6:00 a. m., unit train; 10:00 p. m. fast freight.

The 10:00 p. m. train leaving Chicago runs through to Cleveland without change of cars or baggage.

Rattan's Patent Ventilating and Warming Apparatus on all cars of this Company.

An Elegant Smoker's Car with Electric tables, has been added to our night trains.

Patent Sleeping Car on night trains.

Chicago, Chicago, Chicago.

Through Tickets for sale at all the principal railroad offices in the west, at the General office, corner Lake and Dearborn streets, (under the Tremont House), Chicago, and at the Depot.

R. N. RICE, Gen'l Sup't.

H. C. WESTWORTH, Agent.

Dry Goods.

SUMMER TRADE NOW OPENED

AT THE

NEW YORK CASH STORE.

A NEW ORDER OF TRADE

MERCHANDISE

Cheaper in Janesville

THAN IN NEW YORK.

All kinds of merchandise are advanced from 25 to 50 per cent.

In the Eastern Markets

Very Large Additions

ALL KINDS OF MERCHANDISE

SUMMER TRADE.

THE VERY LARGE ADVANCE

FOR THE NEXT THIRTY DAYS

GOODS AT OLD PRICES!

Twenty Per Cent. Below

BLACK AND FANCY SILKS!

LADIES' CLOTHS AND SACKINGS!

Linens, Cotton Sheetings & Shirtings!

JOHN HERRINGTON!

CASSIMERES, TWEEDS!

CONGRESS WATER—Fresh from

YOUTH'S History of the Rebellion,

HANDY BOOK FOR U. S. SOLDIERS!

TO RENT—A Good Convenient

19 BEAUTIFUL YEARS—A new

PERFUMED AND INITIAL STATIONARY

WALLETS! WALLETS!—A

HIGHEST PRICES PAID IN CASH

MACHINE OIL of the very best

TO ARTISTS—Just received, a large

19 BEAUTIFUL YEARS—A new

PERFUMED AND INITIAL STATIONARY

WALLETS! WALLETS!—A

HIGHEST PRICES PAID IN CASH

MACHINE OIL of the very best

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MACHINE OIL of the very best

TO ARTISTS—Just received, a large

19 BEAUTIFUL YEARS—A new

PERFUMED AND INITIAL STATIONARY

WALLETS! WALLETS!—A

HIGHEST PRICES PAID IN CASH

Clothing.

THIS IS SO, AND NO MISTAKE!

If You Wish to Save Money

GOODS THE CHEAPEST,

M. C. SMITH & CO.'S

A Better Quality, A Better Style, and a Better Fit

THAN AT ANY OTHER STORE

FARMERS,

Don't pay Twelve Shillings for a Hat

Don't pay \$4 for a Linen Coat,

Don't pay from \$20 to \$25 for a Black Dress Coat,

Don't pay from \$25 to \$30 for a Suit of Clothes,

Don't go and pay \$10 for a Trunk,

THIS IS NO BLOWING,

GIVE US A CALL!

YOUNG AMERICA

CLOTHING HOUSE!

CLOTHES! CASSIMERES!

VESTINGS, &c.,

CLOTHING!

MEN AND BOYS!

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS

HATS AND CAPS!

GOODS FOR MEN'S WEAR

Offer Superior Inducements

A Call From Every One!

GET YOUR CLOTHES MADE!

CLOTHING EMPORIUM!

ECHELIN & FOOTE!

FIT WELL! WEAR WELL!

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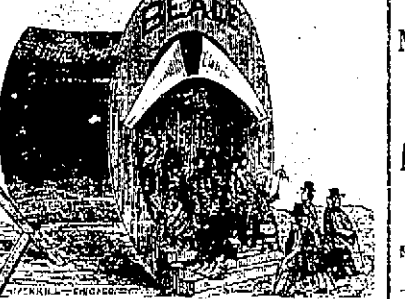
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Hats, Caps, Gurs, &c.

HAT, CAP AND FUR STORE.



MRS. BEALE!

HATS & CAPS!

Spring Styles of Silk Hats!

ALL KIND OF STRAW GOODS!

BOYS' HATS AND CAPS!

OLD HATS REPAIRED!

MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT!

Superior Beauty and Style!

THE LATEST STYLE

W. H. BROWN'S

HAT AND CAP STORE!

Myers Block,

Fine, Fur, Wool and Cloth Hats!

SPRING AND SUMMER WEAR!

GENTLEMEN'S SILK HATS!

CONFORMATEUR!

CHLORIDE ZINC.

ARREST THE DECAY

RED JACKET

RED JACKET

RED JACKET

STOMACH BITTERS.

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Drugs and Medicines.

A. PALMER & SON!

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

PAINTS, OILS, DYES,

Druggists' Goods, Groceries,

50 BARRELS SMOKING AND

100 KEYS NAILS, at manufac-

300 BOXES WINDOW GLASS,

10,000 LBS. WHITE LEAD

20 BARRELS LINSEED OIL,

A LARGE INVOICE KEROSENE

50 BBL. DYE WOODS, LOG

100 BBL. FRESH AKRON

25 BBL. CALCIUM NOVA

HAND MIRRORS,

Fine Infant Hair Brushes,

Buffalo Hair Brushes,

Pearl Inlaid Hair Brushes,

Rubber Hair Combs,

Rubber Dressing Combs,

Rubber Circular Combs,

Buffalo Dressing Combs,

Flesh and Tooth Brushes,

Nail and Hat Brushes,

Cloth and Dusting Brushes,

Fine Shaving Brushes,

Lubin's Genuie Extract,

Tallman & Collins' Extract,

Bazin's H'd'k't Extract,

Lubin's Toilet Soap,

Glenn's Toilet Soap,

Colgate's Toilet Soap,

Bazin's Toilet Soap,

Fine Tooth Soap,

Toilet Powders and Puffs,

Turkey Morocco Walliats,

Chain Buckskin Purses,

Morocco Traveling Bags,

Fine Razors and Straps,

Bathing and Carriage Sponges.

CHLORIDE ZINC.

ARREST THE DECAY

RED JACKET

RED JACKET

RED JACKET

STOMACH BITTERS.

STOMACH BITTERS.

STOMACH BITTERS.

STOMACH BITTERS.

Dry Goods.

LIST PRICE OF DRY GOODS

CITY OF NEW YORK.

Great Sale of

DRY GOODS!

M'KEY & BRO.,

Ending 10th Day of July.

LADIES' DRESS GOODS

CLOAKS AND SHAWLS,

5,000 PARASOLS

Ladies' & Misses' Hats & Bonnets

CLOTHING,

Hats, Caps & Furnishing Goods,

Carpets, Carpets, Carpets.

Mr. Robinson,

LIVERPOOL AND NEW YORK

Now Open for the Public.

Superior Light

Superior and Beautiful Pictures

FROM LIFE!

BEAUTIFUL AMBROTYPES!

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